

5 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So, ladies and gentlemen, welcome
6 back after lunch, and welcome back to this session where
7 we have the privilege of having Sweden's Minister for
8 Defense, Mr. Sten Tolgfors, with U.S. The Minister for
9 Defense in Sweden is a very special person. He's not
10 only my minister; he's also a Minister for Defense
11 responsible for a portfolio slightly larger than most of
12 your fellow colleagues. The Minister for Defense in
13 Sweden is not only responsible for the armed forces but
14 also for what we would call here homeland security or
15 societal security or contingencies. MSB, the Swedish
16 Civil Contingencies Agency is one agency under the
17 Ministry of Defense and therefore the responsibility of
18 Mr. Tolgfors. Another agency under the Ministry of
19 Defense in Sweden is the Coast Guard. So two civil
20 governmental agencies under the Ministry of Defense.
21 And it's my privilege to invite you up here on the
22 stage, Sten. Please join me.
23 I know that you've been very, very busy lately. I know
24 you've come back from a meeting with your European
25 colleagues.

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1 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yeah.

2 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Since Sweden is chairing the
3 European Union that holds the presidency, you chair that
4 informal ministerial meeting with your defense
5 colleagues. Anything you want to share with U.S. from
6 that meeting?

7 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: A lot of things. How much time do
8 you have? We spent two days in Gothenburg discussing
9 not least the very subject you talked about: Civ-mil
10 cooperation. We're going to see a short presentation
11 soon about sea surveillance and how we cooperate in
12 between agencies within countries as well as in between
13 countries to share information and utilize it in as good
14 way as possible. And we talked about civ-mil
15 cooperation in general, and then of course we talked
16 about our military subject, the EU battle group, the
17 quick response capability, what we did outside the coast
18 of Somalia, what we do on the Balkans. We had a joint
19 meeting with Kai Eder (SP?) From the UN as well as
20 Javier Solana and the Deputy Secretary-General of NATO
21 discussing Afghanistan and what we do together. Many
22 people talk about a comprehensive approach in
23 Afghanistan, and we try to make it a reality.

24 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: You might have also spoken
25 something about the Coast Guard issues. I know that my

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1 colleague, the director general for the Swedish Coast
2 Guard, would have liked to be here, but she's very busy
3 at the moment because she's attending the North Atlantic
4 Coast Guard Forum meeting on Iceland. So she isn't here
5 with U.S., but you did discuss some Coast Guard themes
6 at your ministerial meeting.

7 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Definitely. The Coast Guard was
8 very much present. You will very soon see part of a
9 presentation that we did for all the ministers, the 27,
10 concerning maritime surveillance, but we also had built
11 up in the facility a sea surveillance station which was
12 with officers from the eight countries participating in
13 cooperation and with all different agencies cooperating
14 or representative for them at least in Sweden. So the
15 Coast Guard was present as well as the armed forces of
16 Sweden and Germany and Finland and Denmark and so on,
17 and we had a combined demonstration so everyone could go
18 there and actually see live the benefits of civ-mil
19 cooperation and also international cooperation. A broad
20 sector of security meeting all kinds of threats. We're
21 talking about risk for oil spills, for accident on the
22 Baltic Sea, about smuggling, crime fighting, military
23 threats of all kinds, terrorism. And we can, combined,
24 use information to address all those threats and risks
25 at the same time, and we have just built up and have

1 operational a new system for this. And what was really
2 mind blowing to my colleagues was that it cost about
3 20,000 Euros a year to do this. And that's too little
4 to be effective sometimes it might seem like people
5 feel. So we don't have to build new systems top down.
6 Instead we connect existing systems and use information
7 which is already out there, but disparate, in a better
8 way. That costs only about 20,000 Euros a year, and we
9 get a totally new level of control over what's happening
10 on the Baltic Sea.

11 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Maritime domain awareness is one
12 of the project arrangements that we have in the
13 bilateral agreement, DHS and Sweden, and it's going to
14 be discussed tomorrow in one of the breakout sessions
15 also. So I guess there are lots of people here that
16 will be very curious. I know you have a film to show
17 U.S..

18 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yes, exactly. And let me just say
19 that what we're aiming at now during the Swedish
20 Presidency is to connect nodes of maritime surveillance,
21 and I do note that everyone uses a different term for
22 this. Different countries, different authorities, but
23 we actually managed to agree on one name.

24 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Really?

25 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yeah. Anyway, the Baltic Sea will

1 be one node in a future European system connecting
2 different nodes. For instance from the English Channel,
3 from the Mediterranean, and we will combine in the
4 longer run all that information to get a complete
5 maritime picture of what's happening around our seas.
6 And it's even possible to hook up with Atalanta. So you
7 start tracking the ships outside the coast of Somalia
8 entering the Red Sea, the Swiss Channel and then through
9 the Mediterranean. Then you follow it up around Spain
10 and through the English Channel to the Baltic Sea all
11 the way to the Gulf of Finland. That's our aim and our
12 ambition, and we have an operative system now in the
13 Baltic Sea, which makes me very happy and very proud

14 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Interesting. How about
15 connections linking trans-Atlanticly?

16 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Well, let's ask. When I was in
17 Washington last year and I met with Chertoff, the former
18 Secretary of Homeland Affairs, we talked a lot about
19 cooperation when it comes to the Coast Guard, exchange
20 students actually in education and training, and lots of
21 different cooperation. So that will be good. What's
22 interesting here now is that we have NATO countries and
23 non-NATO countries. We have EU countries and possibly
24 non-EU countries integrated in the same system so that
25 really is not a problem. You will see this on the

1 presentation that each country can choose their level of
2 cooperation. In between Finland, Sweden and Denmark
3 this far, we have given access to one another for one
4 another's databases so we can enter a Finnish one and
5 they a Swedish one. Five other countries cooperate more
6 manually this far, but they are entering also into the
7 electronic exchange of information. And during a troika
8 meeting in Gothenburg the other day Iceland for instance
9 said, This looks very interesting, and if they join you
10 will add of course the high seas to this Baltic Sea
11 system. So, yeah, it's a very dynamic development, and
12 it illustrates a lot of different principles I think.
13 Civ-mil cooperation within a country, the Coast Guard
14 and the military and the police and the customs and also
15 agency for fisheries and environment and whatever. But
16 also in between countries. And then again a more vast
17 international cooperation, and it only goes to underline
18 also the necessity of using the same systems and
19 approaches in international crisis management operation
20 as well as at home. So it's really no difference. What
21 we learn to do here can be used far away and also vice
22 versa of course.

23 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So it's about building a network
24 with partners that trust each other.

25 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Good point. You don't need new

1 technology, I'm sorry to say to you guys. What you need
2 is political will and you need to sort out legalities.
3 How do you legally admit another country's agency to
4 enter your database? But if you have the will and the
5 wish, it's quite possible to do, and we have already
6 shown this for real.

7 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So it's kind of a demonstrator,
8 but it's actually working.

9 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yes. That's the best kind of
10 demonstrator.

11 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So maybe we should watch the film.
12 What do you think?

13 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yeah, let's have a seat and watch.

14 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: There's a small reference in the
15 film to the exhibition. The exhibition was in
16 Gothenburg at your meeting with your minister
17 colleagues. But we have a booth here in the basement
18 with the Swedish Coast Guard, and they show some of the
19 elements that we will see in the film. So if you're
20 curious you can go downstairs to the basement, and you
21 will find the Coast Guard booth, and they will show you.
22 But let's watch the film.

23 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: And we'll return in a few minutes.

24 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Yeah, have a seat. I think we can
25 watch it on this screen.

1 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Okay.

2 FILM NARRATION: "This is the Baltic Sea region with its
3 nine coastal states, extensive maritime activities and
4 sensitive maritime environments. The region has
5 approximately 2- to 3,000 ships at sea at any given
6 moment. This complex situation calls for effective
7 coordinated sea surveillance and preparedness to act
8 towards a multitude of threats and incidents.

9 Historically there has been no common and coherent
10 maritime picture. Cooperation between countries and
11 agencies has gradually evolved in certain sectors.
12 However the maritime picture has remained fragmented.
13 It is only through cooperation that we will be able to
14 get the full picture. It is about moving from a limited
15 national picture towards a common comprehensive maritime
16 situational awareness covering the region. In order to
17 develop a more comprehensive maritime picture, the
18 Baltic Sea states have initiated a cooperation for
19 exchange of maritime information. The Sea Surveillance
20 Cooperation Baltic Sea, or SUCBAS, is an initiative to
21 fill in the blanks. There are several advantages.

22 SUCBAS permits the users to share sensor and AIS
23 transponder information as well as other types of
24 intelligence and knowledge. Fragmented data can be
25 compiled into usable and valuable information. The

1 SUCBAS initiative is up and running today, using
2 existing national systems with a common interface. The
3 participants of SUCBAS can determine their own level of
4 cooperation. They increase possibility to share
5 information between military and civilian actors. This
6 cooperation has reduced the area of the unknown in the
7 Baltic Sea. But what do we mean by intelligent
8 information? In the Baltic Sea region there are
9 approximately 2- to 3,000 vessels at sea every given
10 moment. The dense traffic makes it difficult to sort
11 out relevant information. The AIS transponder system
12 reduces the number of unidentified vessels. Other
13 sensors such as radars and counters can further reduce
14 the number of unidentified vessels. Even with air and
15 surface assets added there still will be a number of
16 unidentified vessels. By processing and analyzing
17 information in the SUCBAS community, vessels of
18 particular interest can be identified. This makes it
19 possible for the appropriate national agencies to
20 respond if necessary. As an illustration of intelligent
21 information, AIS transponders provide information
22 corresponding to this two-dimensional picture of a cargo
23 vessel. Whereas through international cooperation under
24 subsequent access to more information of different
25 origin and analysis, reality is revealed. This is the

1 advantage of intelligent information. One important
2 advantage of SUCBAS is that cooperation is built on
3 existing national systems rather than developing and
4 procuring new and often expensive solutions. The key
5 words are simplicity, effectiveness, and affordability.
6 Not every SUCBAS member needs to participate in the
7 cooperation at the same level. It's like a smorgasbord.
8 Each participant decides what they choose. This is an
9 example of what the level of cooperation can look like.
10 Another important aspect of SUCBAS is the interagency
11 cooperation. It allows relevant agencies to share
12 information which gives added value. As stated earlier,
13 each participant uses its own system, whether civil or
14 military. The Swedish civil system is called
15 [unintelligible]. Depending upon the chosen level of
16 cooperation, information is exchanged through virtual
17 private network tunnels based on a pull-and-push system.
18 At the end of this session you will have the opportunity
19 to visit the live maritime surveillance center display
20 with interagency and cross-border cooperation. This is
21 situated in the other end of the building, and you're
22 invited to visit this display."

23 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So, Sten, this is quite an
24 impressive scenario, the opening of the film. Do you
25 think that's a realistic scenario? Could that happen?

1 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: It is indeed. It's too long to show
2 now, but the presentation goes on. It shows how we
3 actually track an existing ship from the Gulf of
4 Finland. The the Finns in this example have information
5 that this is a vessel of interest, and we track it over
6 to Swedish waters. We track it down to Germany up via
7 Denmark and then up to Gothenburg where we locate it as
8 an individual again in the end with a camera. And it's
9 quite doable. It's quite possible and it's actually
10 being done. And this surveillance station that we had
11 built up in Gothenburg actually allowed the ministers
12 and Javier Solana to go there and actually see it work
13 and to point at their ship of interest and to track it
14 and follow it. So it's quite doable and it's quite
15 possible. We also can build in different systems to
16 track anomalies. So if you know what you're looking for
17 you can find it. But of course you need to identify
18 what kind of patterns are considered to be suspect
19 patterns so you need to have more than technical
20 systems. You need to have some intelligence and
21 analysis as well. It also gives you the benefit of
22 course to record what's happening and to go back. For
23 instance, you notice an oil spill today, but it's not
24 been spilled today. It was spilled a week ago or
25 three days ago, and you can backtrack of course and see

1 what happens. So in the beginning I don't know if you
2 noticed the flags. Some were Finnish. Some were
3 Swedish. You saw police. You saw Coast Guard. You saw
4 military. So it's truly a civ-mil cooperation.

5 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Can you tell U.S. anything about
6 the background, who came up with this brilliant idea?

7 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Actually, most brilliant ideas are
8 so natural that the question you ask is why hasn't this
9 been done before, and it's the same thing here. But
10 almost to the day 15 years ago the passenger ferry
11 Estonia went down in the Baltic Sea and 852 people
12 perished in the water. At that time Sweden had to call
13 Finland by phone, asking, where did this happen?
14 Because it's outside of our radar range, and that's not
15 an acceptable situation. So back then Sweden and
16 Finland started to cooperate sharing radar picture in a
17 limited area of the Baltic Sea in the middle of the
18 Baltic Sea. And then it took some years to develop.
19 And we tried to lift the boundaries for the cooperation
20 geographically and also add more of interagency
21 cooperation, and during the last year it has really
22 taken off, and now this is an operational system
23 actually doing good today. And we continue to work
24 adding more agencies and more countries all the time to
25 get even more out of the system, but it's very cheap and

1 it's very much effective.

2 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So what do you foresee? Will this
3 be an EU system at any point?

4 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Well, I hope that EU will not only
5 have one system. The idea from the beginning -- I
6 talked extensively to my French colleague during the
7 French presidency, and they saw the same need. We need
8 to be better on maritime surveillance, and from the
9 beginning we thought should this be a new EU system top
10 down, which of course would have cost billions, I guess.
11 Probably. And take decades to really get working. And
12 we chose not to. We chose to instead build on existing
13 regional cooperation and try to hook them up. So the
14 Commission is working. You know, this is an all three
15 pillar cooperation within the EU. The Commission is
16 working on it, the Council secretariat is working on it,
17 and it has all kinds of EU aspects. Fisheries and
18 environment and crime fighting and helping the
19 commercial freighters to be able to travel the seas more
20 efficiently as well as the military and Coast Guard
21 aspect to it. So, yes, my hope and belief is that this
22 will fast-track the work within the EU because the need
23 is too obvious. The benefits are too obvious not to go
24 ahead. And of course we saw a great interest. Even
25 some countries in the Mediterranean are asking can they

1 join. But this is mostly of course a northern Baltic
2 Sea cooperation, and I will be more than happy to add
3 more countries, more agencies, but also to hook it up
4 with other regions alongside the EU.

5 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Because one of the key ingredients
6 in this concept is to have the interagency cooperation,
7 and you often advocate the civ-mil cooperation making
8 good use of the armed forces' resources, knowledge and
9 technology and enhance better preparedness really. Has
10 this been a challenge or question to this project or did
11 it come naturally to the agencies?

12 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Well, what do you guys say? I think
13 that everyone is fully committed, and they will see the
14 benefit. It has worked perfectly during the last year,
15 I'd say. And all my compliments to the people in my
16 authorities who have worked with this and done a great
17 job. Let me give another example since we have our
18 American friends present here today. In civ-mil
19 cooperation, the SAC, the SAC cooperation, we acquired
20 together with about a dozen other countries three
21 American C-17 strategic airplanes. That started off as
22 a military cooperation, solely a military cooperation.
23 We didn't have the money to acquire three C-17 planes on
24 our own. They cost a billion Swedish crowns each. But
25 we came together and we operate them together, which is

1 very efficient. They are actually stationed in Hungary
2 at the Papa Airbase, and we have about 30 Swedes being
3 stationed there now permanently. Still Sweden is No. 2
4 in that cooperation. The U.S. has a thousand flight
5 hours a year. We have 550. That's by far the two
6 largest partners in the cooperation. The point is when
7 something happens, be it civil or military crisis
8 anywhere in the world, everyone, basically everyone, are
9 reaching for the same airplanes at the same time and
10 want to go to the same place. So what happens? The
11 price on the spot market goes sky high. The
12 availability goes very low. And if you're a small
13 country, not a member of SAC, you will end up at the end
14 of the line. Now we are No. 2, the U.S. is the No. 1,
15 and we have the second best access to the planes. So if
16 there is a new tsunami in Southeast Asia, we will use
17 those C-17 airplanes to very rapidly transport all kinds
18 of aid or aid workers or whatever we need to transport
19 to the scene. And of course they have the capacity also
20 to land on very crude air bases compared to our own. So
21 that's a civil-military cooperation. We will use that
22 both for international military crisis management but
23 also for civil international crisis management. And
24 that will give U.S. better availability and better
25 capacity.

1 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Yes, and I think this is very
2 interesting that you bring up, because of course for the
3 Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency being responsible to
4 have a standby consular force you could say to go out
5 there in the world and help our Swedish citizens in case
6 something happens like a tsunami or landslide or
7 earthquake. And also to provide assistance to the
8 United Nations or to any humanitarian aid that might be
9 needed, this would be a very valuable asset for U.S. to
10 have. So it's really about making good economy, is it?

11 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yeah, and learning from the two
12 perspectives. During my two years in this office -- I
13 used to be minister for trade -- but in this office we
14 have reformed together the Civil Crisis Management,
15 Swedish Contingency Authority, but also the military
16 defense. And with the same perspectives. We have a
17 perspective of both authorities should be able to do
18 missions within the country in a proximity and outside
19 of the country far away for instance. We're talking
20 about very high availability and usability in all
21 assets. We're talking about civ-mil cooperation of
22 course. We're talking about professionalism and of our
23 international dependence. We build security together
24 with others -- of course with the Nordic states our
25 neighbors and the EU states, but also, as this

1 conference shows, with the U.S. and other friends
2 throughout the world. With the same perspectives but
3 two different authorities.

4 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: I think that's a perspective
5 that's come out very clearly during our previous talks
6 here today. We're speaking about networked threats need
7 networked approaches. So building networks and strong
8 links together is of course the way to do it.

9 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: And what will happen now in the EU
10 is of course also we'll have a better civ-mil planning
11 capacity. We will look, can we use resources such as
12 med-evac and medical part better together? Logistics,
13 some education, also strategic transport and a number of
14 resources which could be used more efficiently combined
15 in between civil and military crisis management. We're
16 talking about a comprehensive approach in all conflicts,
17 civ-mil cooperation from day one included in the
18 planning. Of course you have seen numerous conflicts in
19 the world where we have started off by a military
20 operation and as time evolves and we sort out the
21 security problems it's being transformed into a civilian
22 one. We see this in Kosovo right now, for instance. We
23 hope it will happen in Afghanistan in the long run. So
24 we need a much better planning process for a combined
25 civ-mil effort in many places.

1 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: I know you've taken great
2 initiatives on the Afghanistan policy, and the Swedish
3 government newly adopted a new strategy for Afghanistan.
4 Can you share anything of that with U.S.?

5 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yeah, it's really a comprehensive
6 approach. A military presence is quite necessary, but
7 it's not enough to help Afghanistan to a better future.
8 We definitely need better work on security in order to
9 create room for aid programs and development and
10 strengthening of human rights and democracy and
11 schooling and all of this. But one doesn't exclude the
12 other. On the contrary, the one is necessary for the
13 other. So we are increasing our military support for
14 Afghanistan significantly if you look [unintelligible],
15 but we're also significantly increasing the civil
16 support to Afghanistan, foreign aid programs and police
17 and so on and so forth.

18 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Yes, and the MSB is in the midst
19 of projecting that support to the Afghan National
20 Disaster Management Authority, so that's an example of
21 how we do complement each other, the military and the
22 civil side.

23 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: I just came back from Afghanistan,
24 and in our PRT in Mazar e Sharif I met the U.S. aid
25 advisors, for instance. It's often forgotten that we're

1 42 countries in this together, in ISAF but also in all
2 other cooperation in Afghanistan, so it's truly an
3 international effort.

4 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So coming back to the maritime
5 domain awareness, the surveillance system you've showed
6 U.S., no interoperability problems? Because this is a
7 community of researchers and industrialists, and they
8 want to invent new things and sell new systems.

9 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: So you need a problem?

10 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: So you might have disappointed
11 them a bit.

12 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yeah, I'm sorry about that. The
13 thing is we're looking at one very interesting thing as
14 we speak concerning Atalanta outside the coast of
15 Somalia, because we will provide during the second
16 quarter next year the force headquarters for the
17 operation. And we talked to the operation commander
18 about how is the force generation process going and he
19 points to two things that he lacks: Tankers, and they
20 don't need to be military tankers, and also surveillance
21 aircraft. And that's interesting for me, because in
22 Sweden that kind of surveillance aircraft is not
23 military; it's the Coast Guard. So we're seriously
24 looking into the possibilities of contributing with a
25 Coast Guard airplane for sea surveillance to a military

1 operation, and that's not been done before at all. In
2 my country, anyway. I don't know about other countries,
3 but not in my country. And then that precise question
4 arises: Is that plane interoperable with the military
5 systems when you try to convey information, for
6 instance? What about the pilot's training, the
7 language, the culture, insurance issues, risk
8 management, a number of different issues? Force
9 protection of a civil aircraft? So we have in the
10 ministry together with the Coast Guard done some
11 significant job on this, and it seems like it's going to
12 be solvable. Even if it won't work this time, in the
13 end it's going to be a very valuable process for future
14 assignments, so that's civ-mil and that's
15 interoperability. And interoperability is much more
16 than technical systems. It's training, it's education,
17 it's language, it's culture, risk management and
18 insurance. It's a number of different areas that need
19 to be really looked at. But there are several
20 perspectives that I've questioned. The interoperability
21 question, that's been a major question to the Swedish
22 military forces due to we come from a background where
23 interoperability was nothing we really wanted to
24 achieve. We were neutrals. It was a point not to be
25 interoperable. We were neutrals in between two

1 opponents. And now we have taken the steps over a
2 decade or so to move away from Swedish specifications
3 and Swedish solutions and all of that, Swedish
4 certification processes, and saying that we need to be
5 fully interoperable in every sense with our friendly
6 countries in order for U.S. to be able to work together
7 in crisis management operations and in planning and in
8 training and in exercises and so on. So we still have
9 some issues on it, but I'm sorry to say to you we're
10 trying to move away from it on our own, not requiring
11 different systems with different specifications which
12 requires own certification. On the contrary, the same
13 systems.

14 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: I think in a way what you're
15 saying gives some hope for this community because
16 security research is about much more than inventing new
17 science fiction gadgets and technology. It's also about
18 what you're pointing out -- societal understanding,
19 common understanding, building trust, et cetera. So
20 there's lot of room here for our scientists to do some
21 research and maybe help U.S. out.

22 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: And we will need it, but perhaps not
23 only that field. We constantly see new threats when we
24 do our operations. If you go to Afghanistan I think a
25 very striking thought is that you don't see the threats

1 until it hits you. You go down a beautiful sunny road.
2 You see the playing children on the side, men and women
3 walking around. It's an everyday situation in
4 Afghanistan, and then -- boom -- an IED. That's for
5 U.S. a new thing that we need to be able to better
6 handle in the long run. So how do you detect? And this
7 is of course a question of tactics and of research and
8 technology and lot of different things. Or you're
9 sleeping in your camp, and all of a sudden during this
10 peaceful night -- boom -- a grenade came down from an
11 insurgent somewhere, not aiming to do anything else but
12 to spread fear. So there are of course plenty of new
13 technologies needed for the situation that we do appear
14 in.

15 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: For early warning and all of that,
16 and that's also going to be one of the themes for one of
17 the breakout sessions here.

18 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: And of course we have an unmanned
19 area vehicle now in Afghanistan, trying to see on the
20 other side of the hill for instance. We need a lot of
21 more information/intelligence in order to handle those
22 new threats. So of course there are major challenges
23 also to research for the future of security, civil and
24 military, I'd say, and you also see on the technology
25 side a need for cooperation in between the two. It's

1 not really clear what is a civil threat and what is a
2 military threat anymore. What is a threat from
3 terrorism handled by police and what is a military
4 threat handled by the military? So we need to do
5 continuous work on this for the future.

6 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: It's about being transboundary in
7 its widest sense.

8 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Yes, exactly.

9 MS. HELENA LINDBERG: Okay, so, Sten, thank you for
10 coming and sharing your thoughts and your experiences
11 from the ministerial meeting, and we really appreciate
12 it.

13 I think we should give our minister a big applause.

14 MR. STEN TOLGFORS: Thank you.